

BookletChart™



West Coast of Puerto Rico

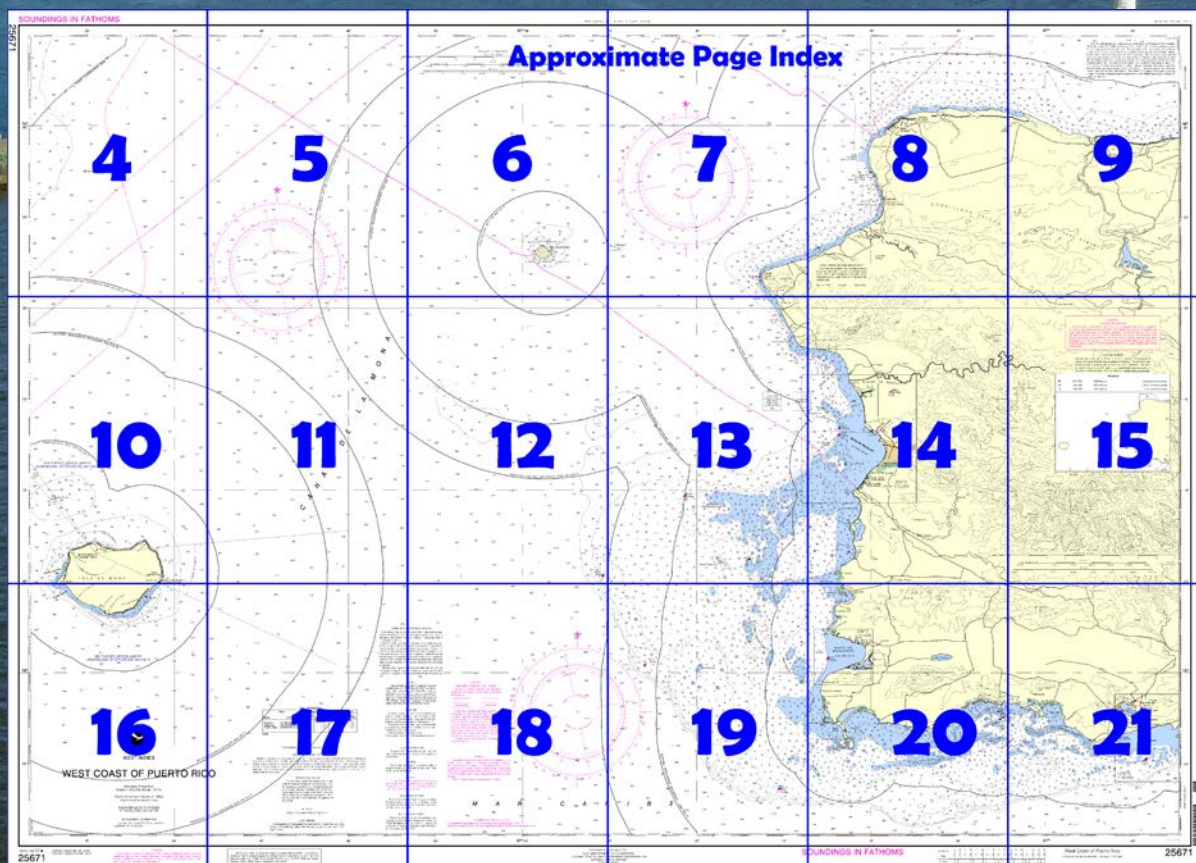
NOAA Chart 25671

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

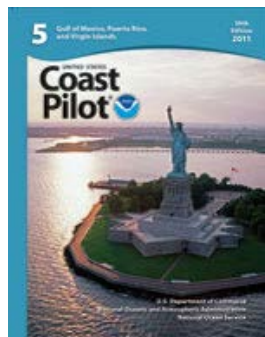
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=25671>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Isla de Mona (18°05'N., 67°54'W.), 6 miles long E and W and 4 miles wide, lies in the middle of the S part of Canal de la Mona. Temporary anchorage and landing can be made in places on the S and W sides of the island during good weather, but on many days anchorage and landings are impracticable. The attendants for the Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources and a State police detachment are the only inhabitants of the island.

The 100-fathom curve lies about 1 mile offshore, except on the SE side, where it is about 1.7 miles off, and on the SW side, where it is only about 0.3 mile off. With a strong wind from any direction, the sea draws

around the island and generally into all the anchorages. **Anclaje Sardinera**, on the W coast, is the best anchorage during SE winds, and **Anclaje Isabela**, just S of Punta Arenas, is good during NE winds. Boat landings can be made at Anclaje Sardinera and Playa de Pajaros. Isla de Mona and Isla Monito are within a **Designated Critical Habitat** for the Hawksbill Sea Turtle. (See **50 CFR 226.101 and 226.209**, chapter 2, for regulations and limits.)

Isla de Mona Light (18°06'36"N., 67°54'30"W.), 323 feet above the water, is shown from a tower near **Cabo Noroeste** on the N side of the island. The structure of the former Isla de Mona Light on **Punta Este**, the E extremity of the island, remains.

Playa de Pajaros, about 1.5 miles SW of Punta Este, has a boat harbor with 3 to 8 feet of water inside the reefs. The S and main entrance has reported depths of 7 to 12 feet. The landing place, formerly used by Coast Guard vessels, has 7 to 8 feet alongside, but with S winds a swell sets into the landing.

Isla Monito, 3 miles NW of Isla de Mona, is a 213-foot high bare rock 0.2 mile in diameter. Passage between the two islands is deep and clear.

Isla Desecheo, 27 miles NE of Isla de Mona and 12 miles W of Punta Higuero, is a 715-foot high wooded island a mile in diameter. The island is visible for more than 30 miles in clear weather and is one of the best landmarks for Canal de la Mona and the W coast of Puerto Rico. Isla Desecheo is a forest reserve and a native-bird reserve; it is uninhabited and has no anchorages along its shores.

The U.S. Navy has advised that a survey (1974) of Isla Desecheo and adjacent waters revealed the presence of unexploded ordnance resulting from past usage as a target area. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when in this area.

Punta Higuero, the most W point of the mainland of Puerto Rico, is projecting and prominent with the land back of it rising abruptly to rolling hills which ascend gradually to **Pico Atalaya**, 6 miles inland to the SE. **Punta Higuero Light** (18°21'42"N., 65°16'12"W.), 90 feet above the water, marks the end of the point.

Steep-to reefs with less than 12 feet of water over them extend up to 0.4 mile offshore from Punta Higuero to beyond Punta Borinquen NE.

Bahia de Aguadilla, 7 miles NE of Punta Higuero, is exposed N and W, but with ordinary E trade winds anchorage is smooth. There are frequent rough spells during the winter when the wind is from N.

Aguadilla is on the E shore of the bay. Radio towers S of the town are prominent. The 1,208-foot-high naval communication tower (18°24.0'N., 67°10.6'W.) is the most prominent feature from offshore. The small white shaft of the Columbus Monument is about 1 mile S of city hall, but is completely obscured by palm trees.

A U.S. Air Force fuel pier, with pipelines for handling aviation fuels, is 1.8 miles N of Aguadilla. Depths of 30 feet were reported alongside the platforms at the outer end of the pier. Depths of 6 feet and less were reported alongside the emergency crash boat basin finger piers that extend off the SE end of the fuel pier.

Pilotage, Bahia de Aguadilla.—Pilots for Bahia de Aguadilla are available at Mayaguez. See Pilotage, Puerto Rico early this chapter.

Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.—(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and Appendix A for addresses.)

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)

Aguadilla is a **customs port of entry**.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC New Orleans

Commander

8th CG District

New Orleans, LA

(504) 589-6225

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers

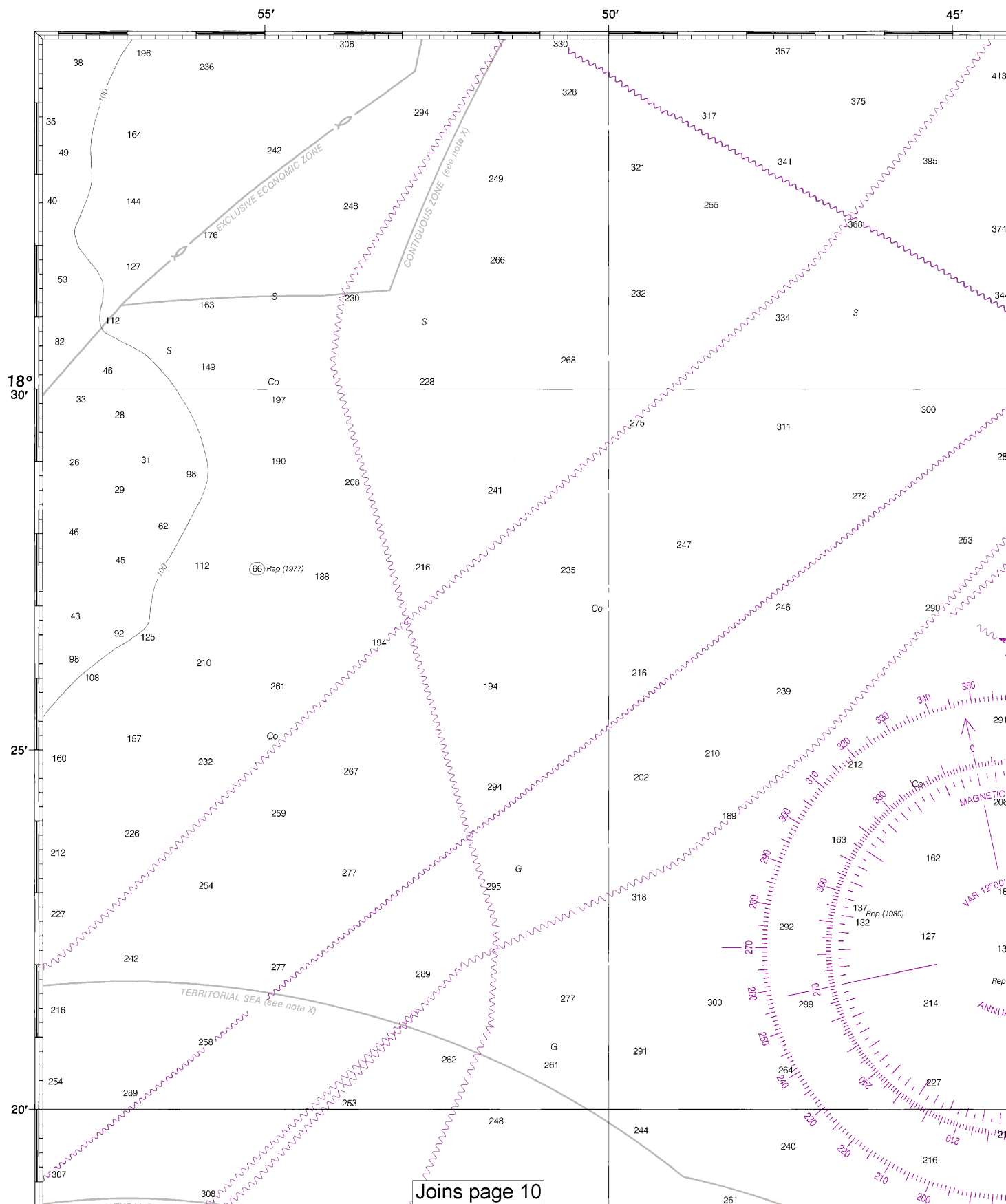


For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

25671



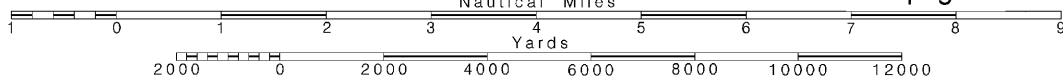
4

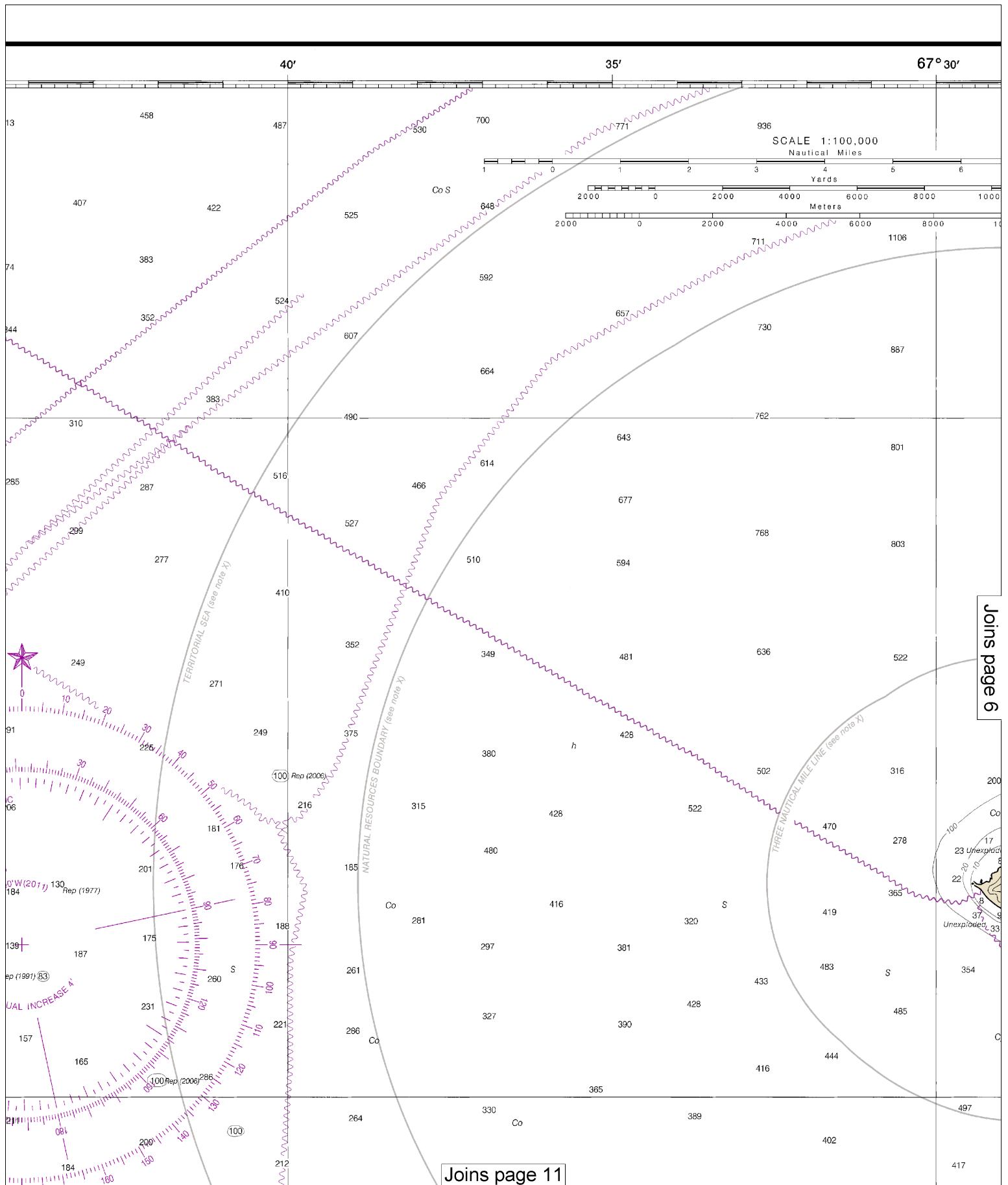
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Joins page 5

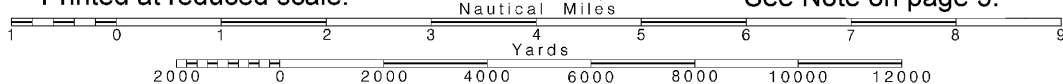
Joins page 12

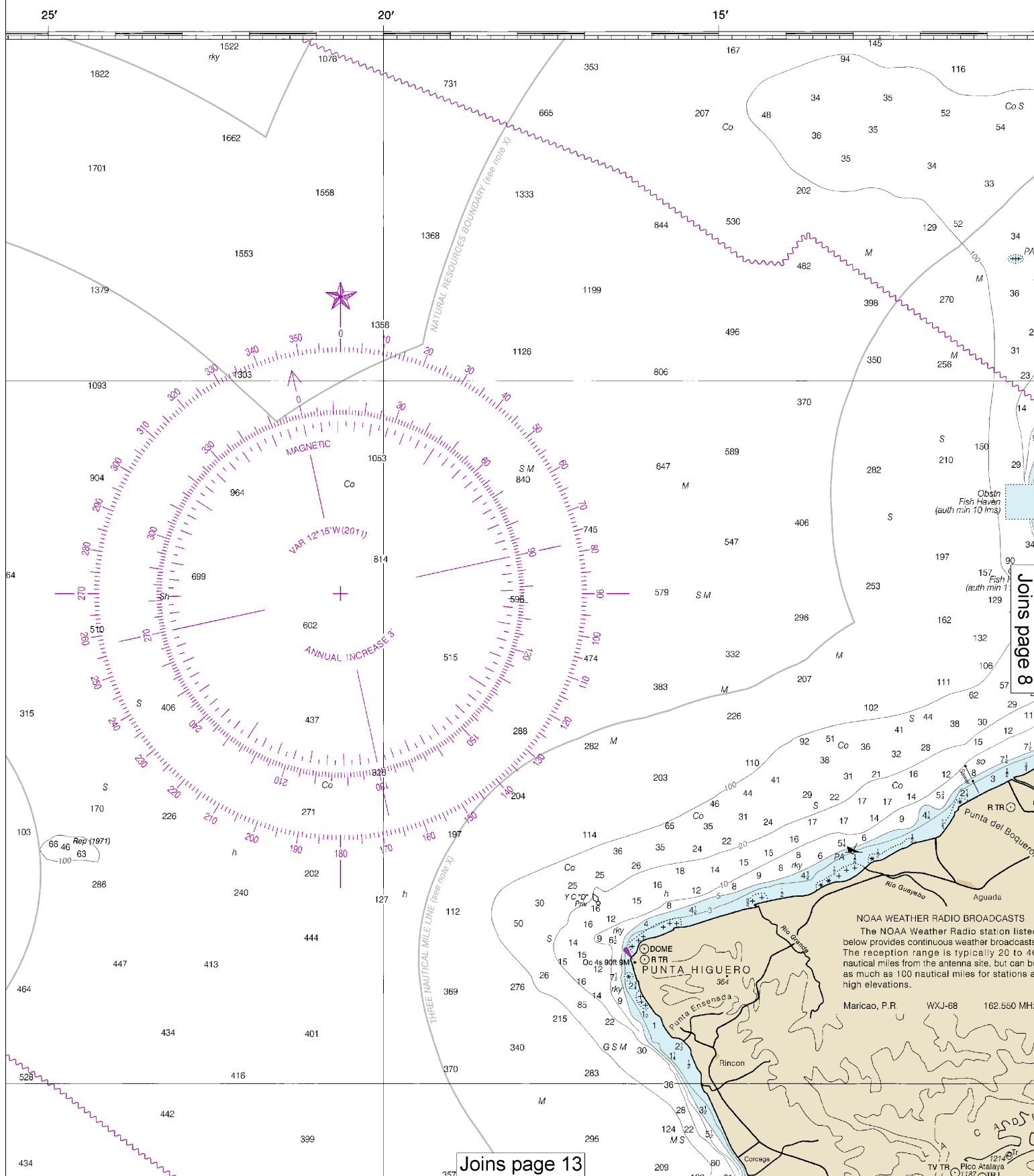
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

See Note on page 5.



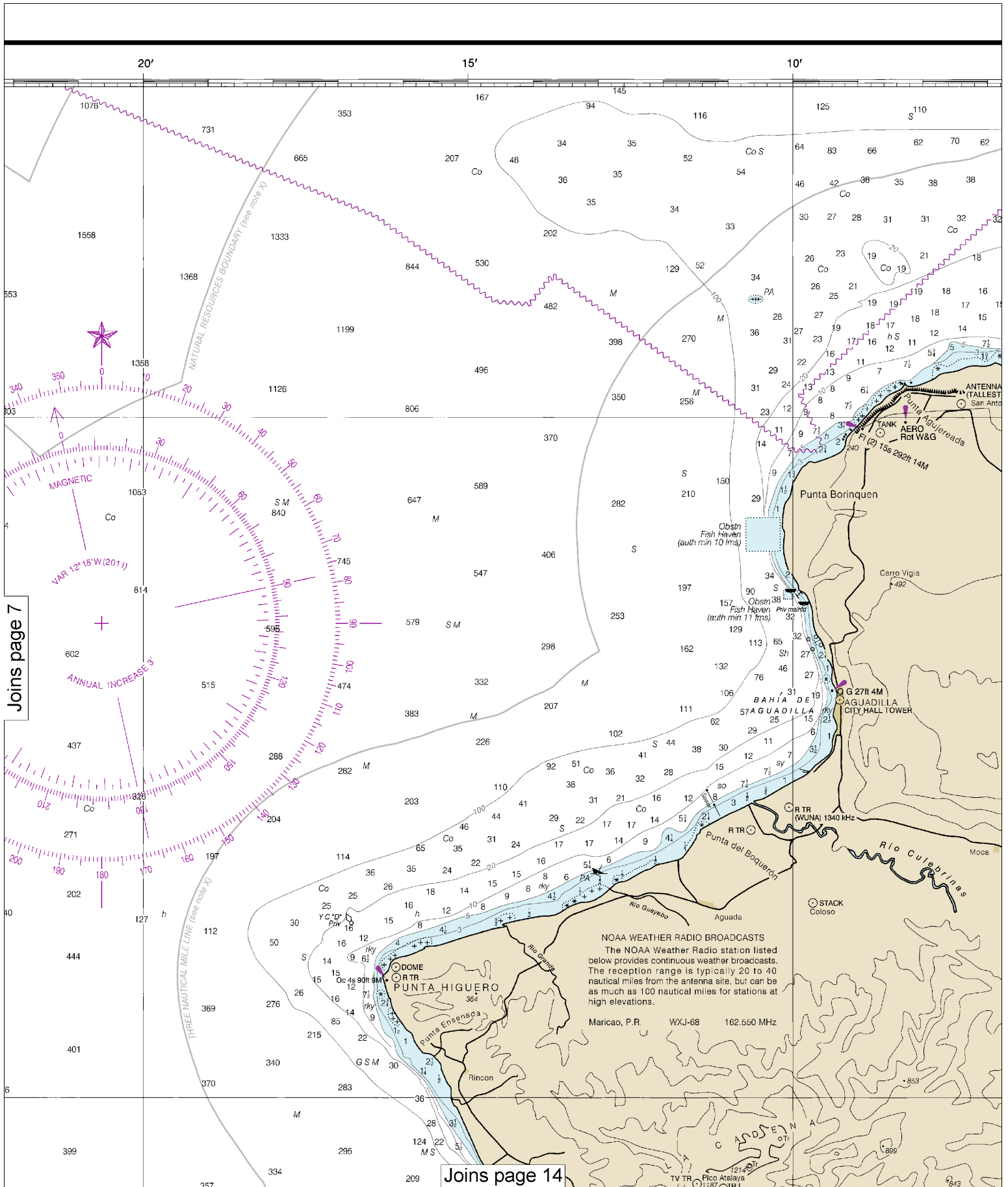


Joins page 8

Joins page 13

Last Correction: 6/23/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 2516 (6/21/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)

7



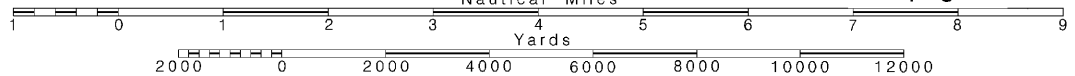
8

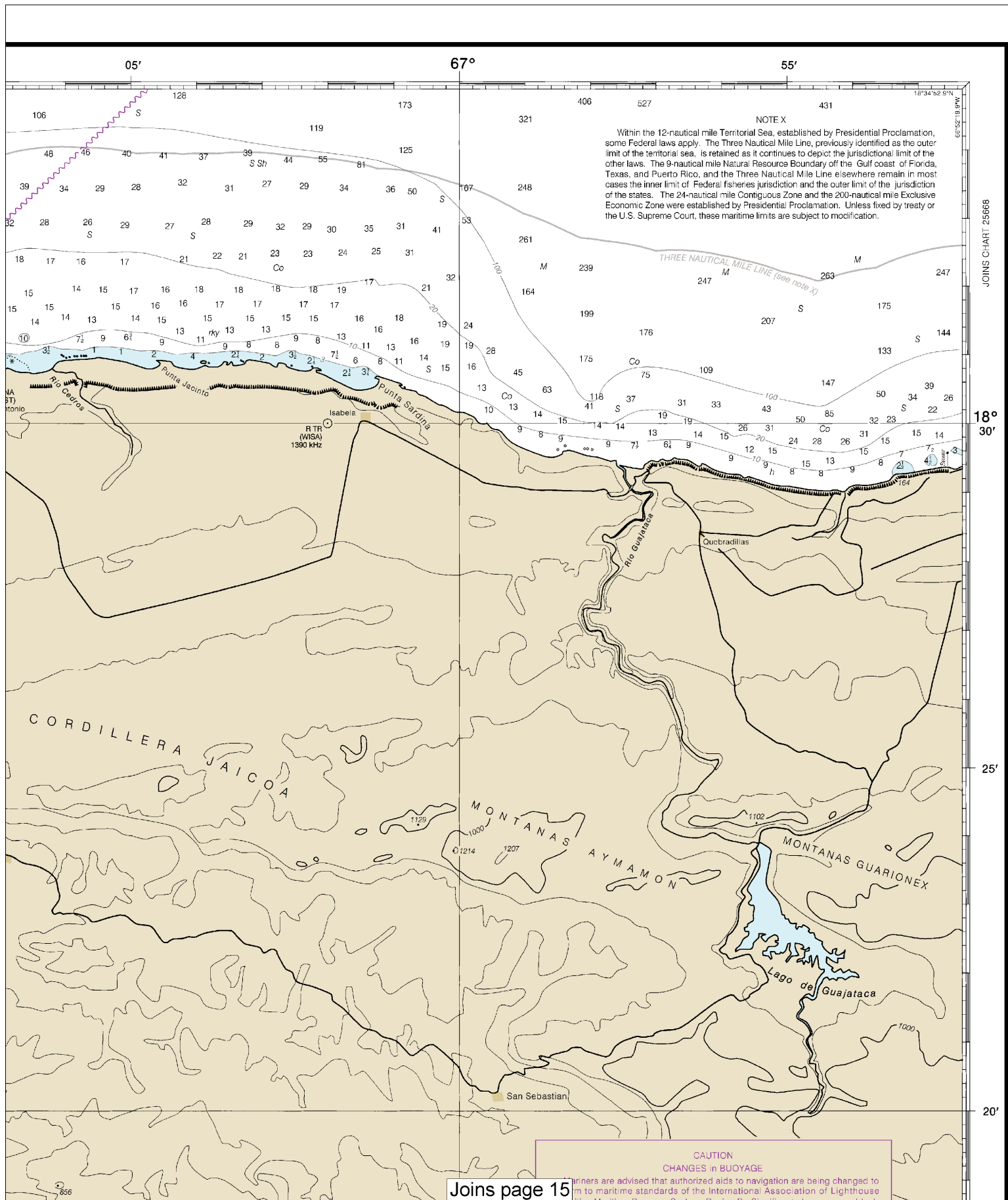
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:100,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

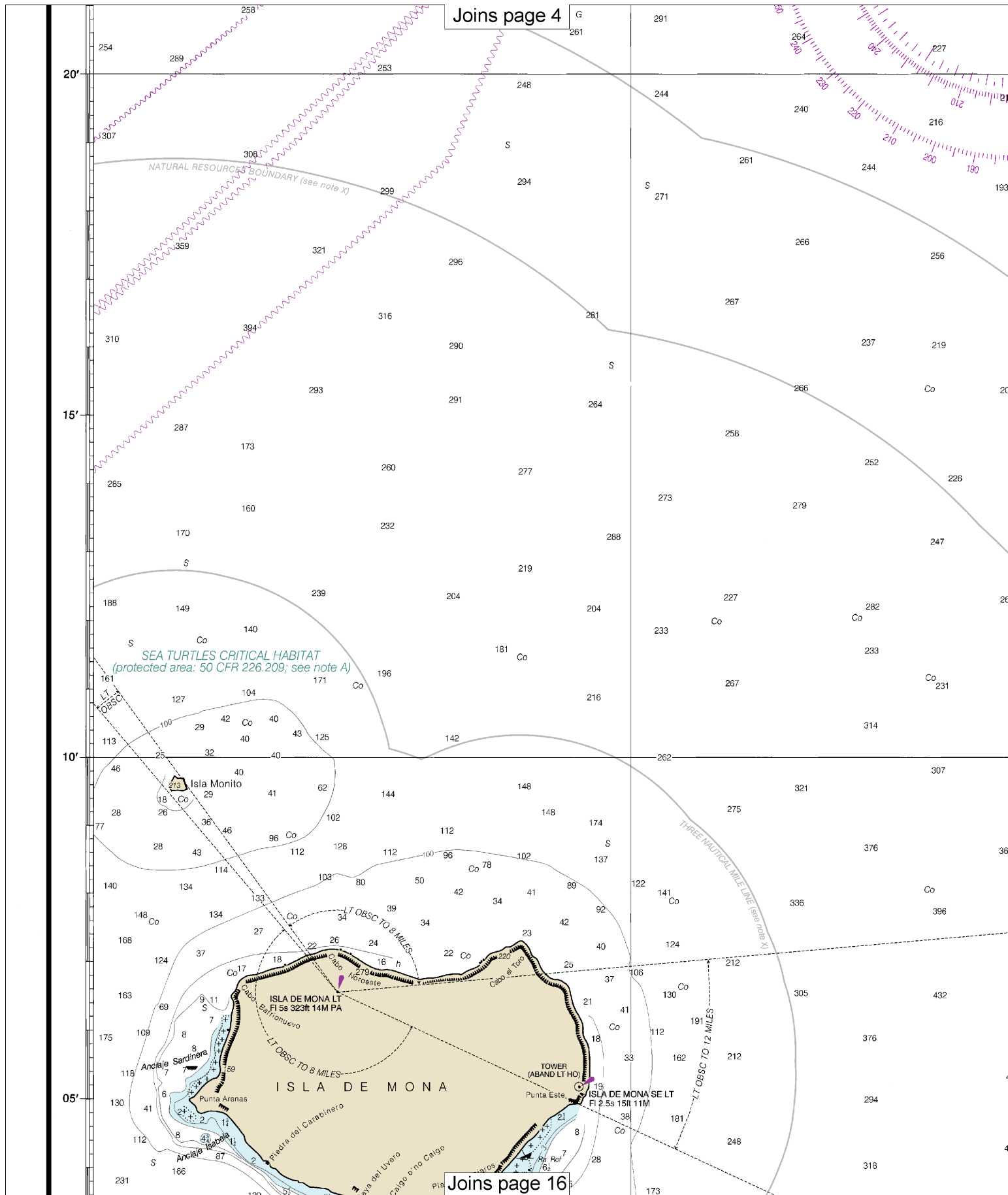




NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

Joins page 15

CAUTION
CHANGES in BUOYAGE
Users are advised that authorized aids to navigation are being changed to conform to maritime standards of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Maritime Buoyage System, Edition B. Significant changes are: black



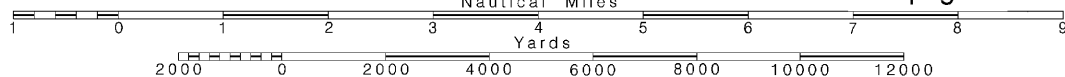
10

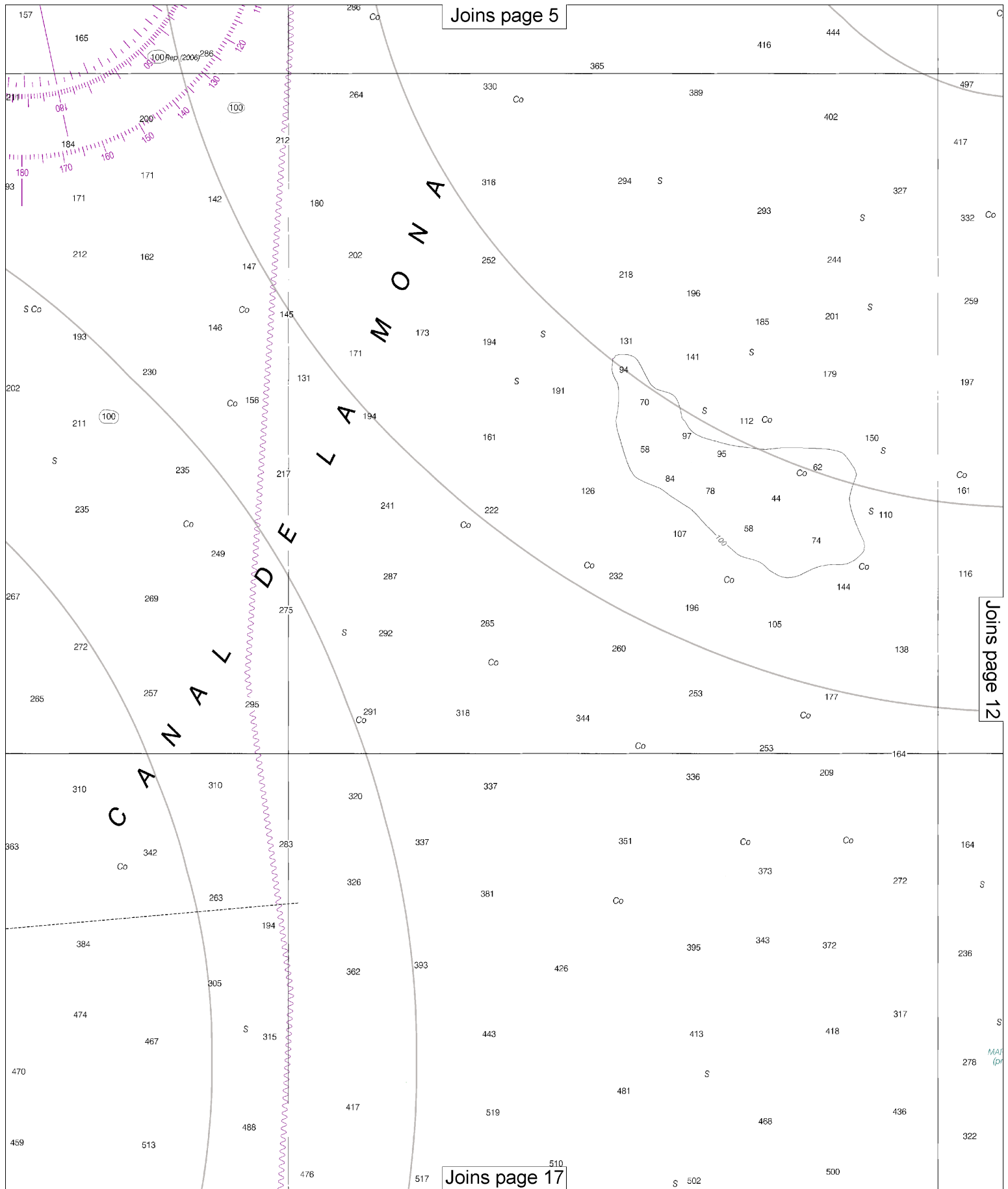
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 6

Joins page 11

Joins page 18

TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)

ABRIR LA SIERRA BANK
MARINE CONSERVATION DISTRICT
(prohibited fisheries area-seasonal)
50 CFR 622.33; see note A

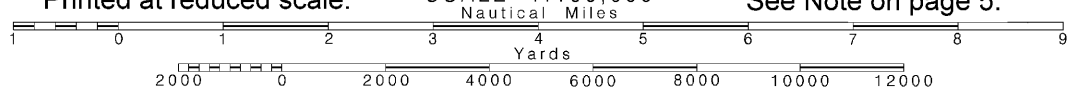
12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

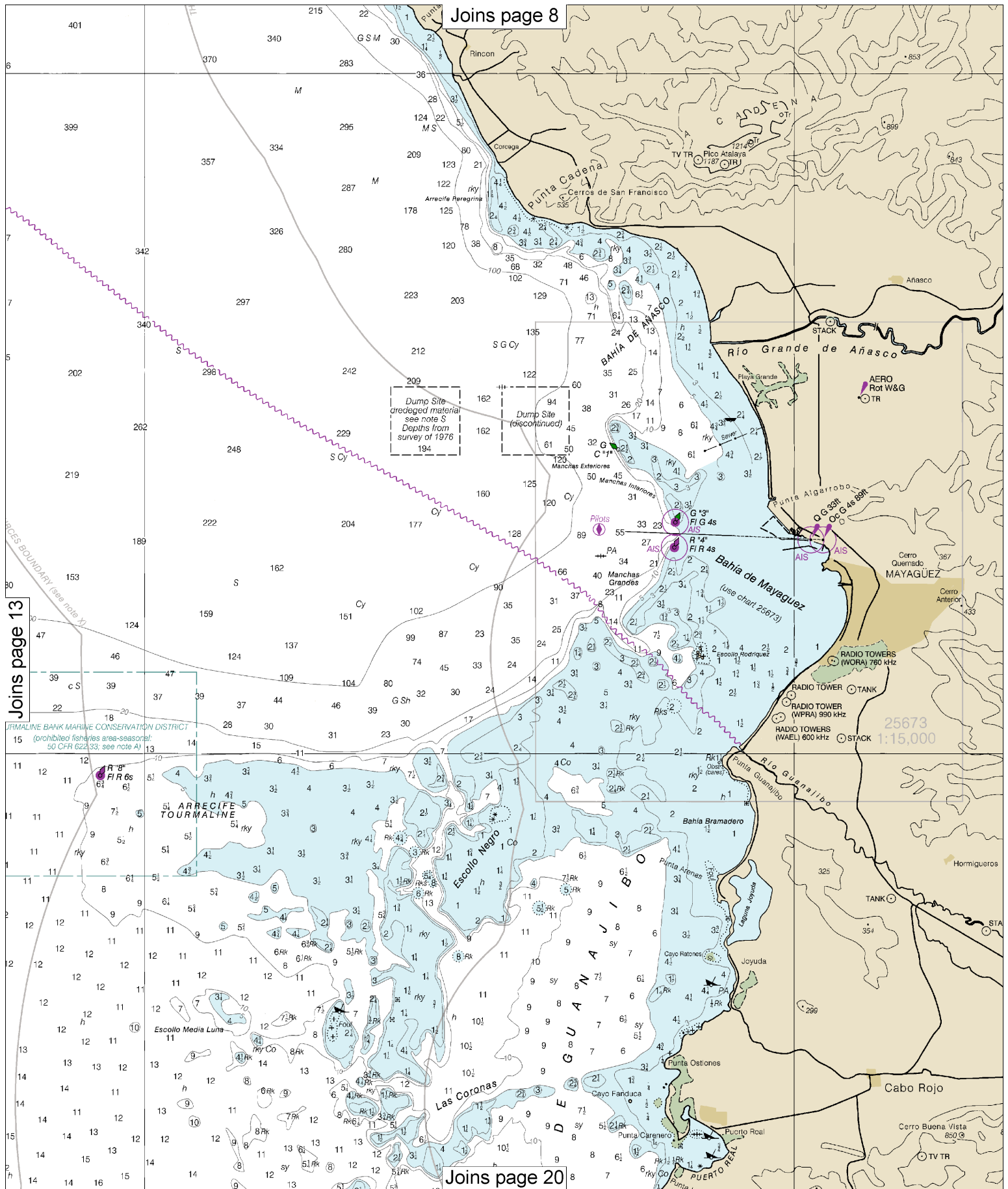
~~SCALE 1:100.000~~

See Note on page 5.



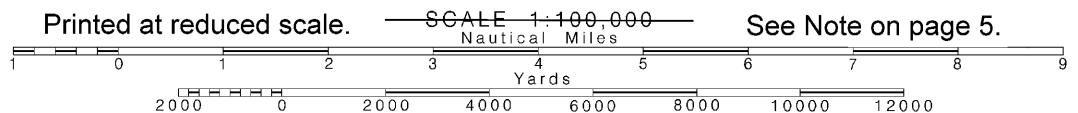
Joins page 19

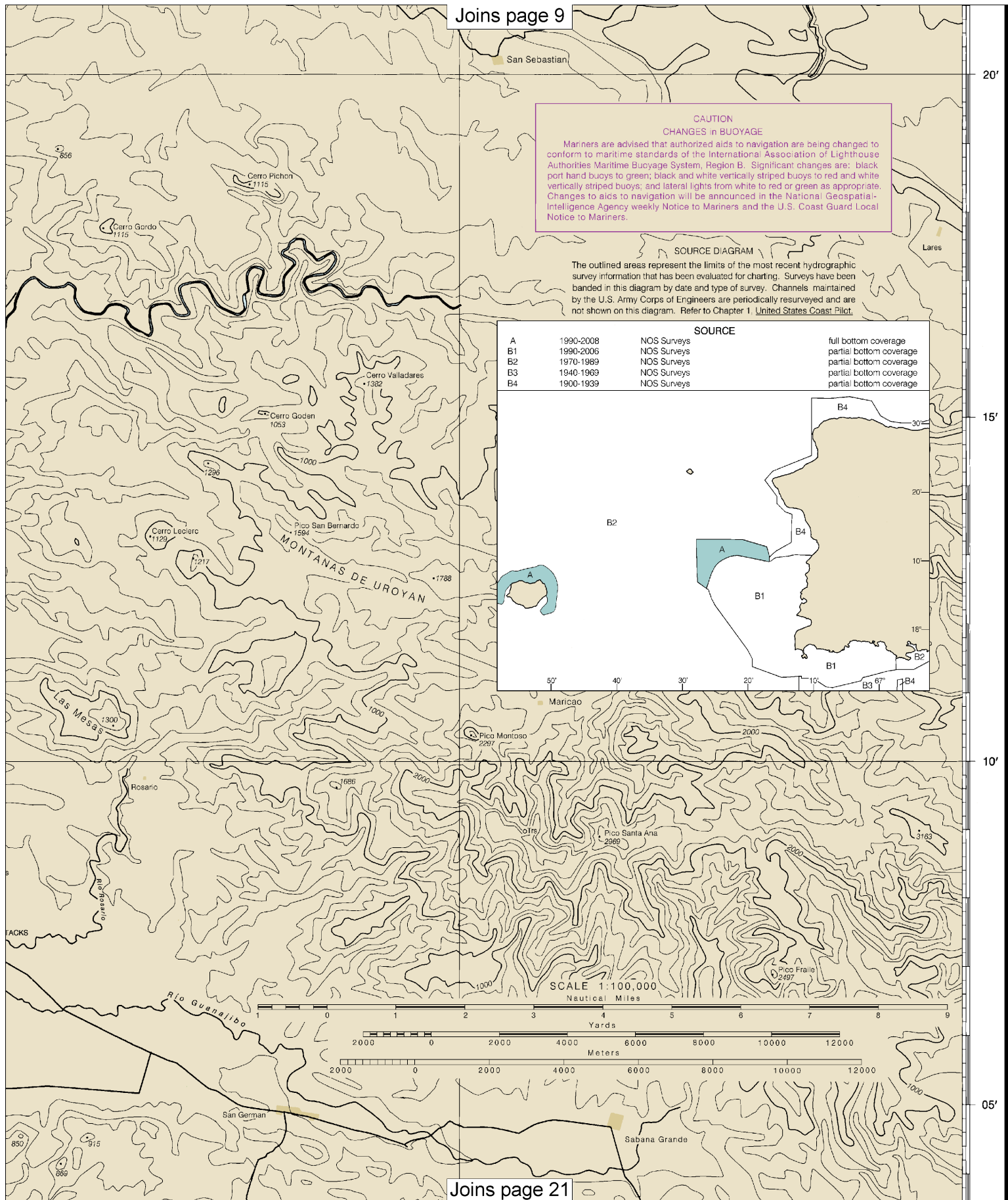
3

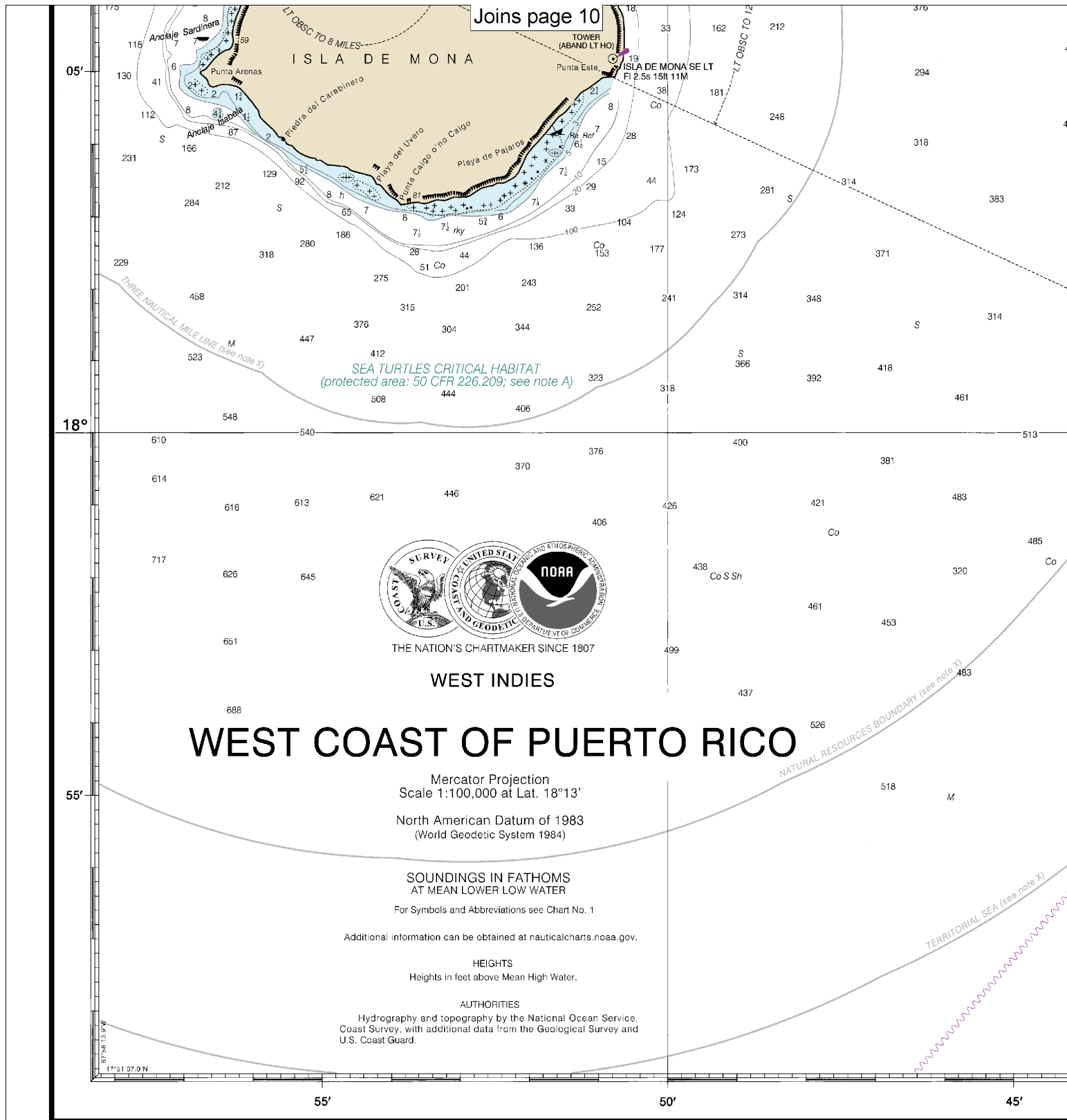


14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.







19th Ed., Jul./11
25671

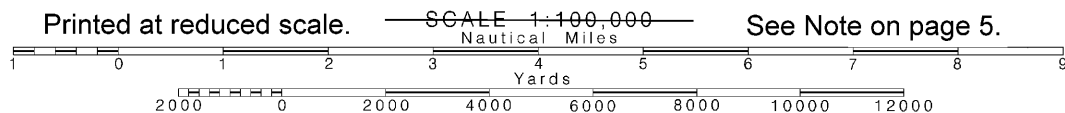
Last Correction: 6/23/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 2516 (6/21/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)

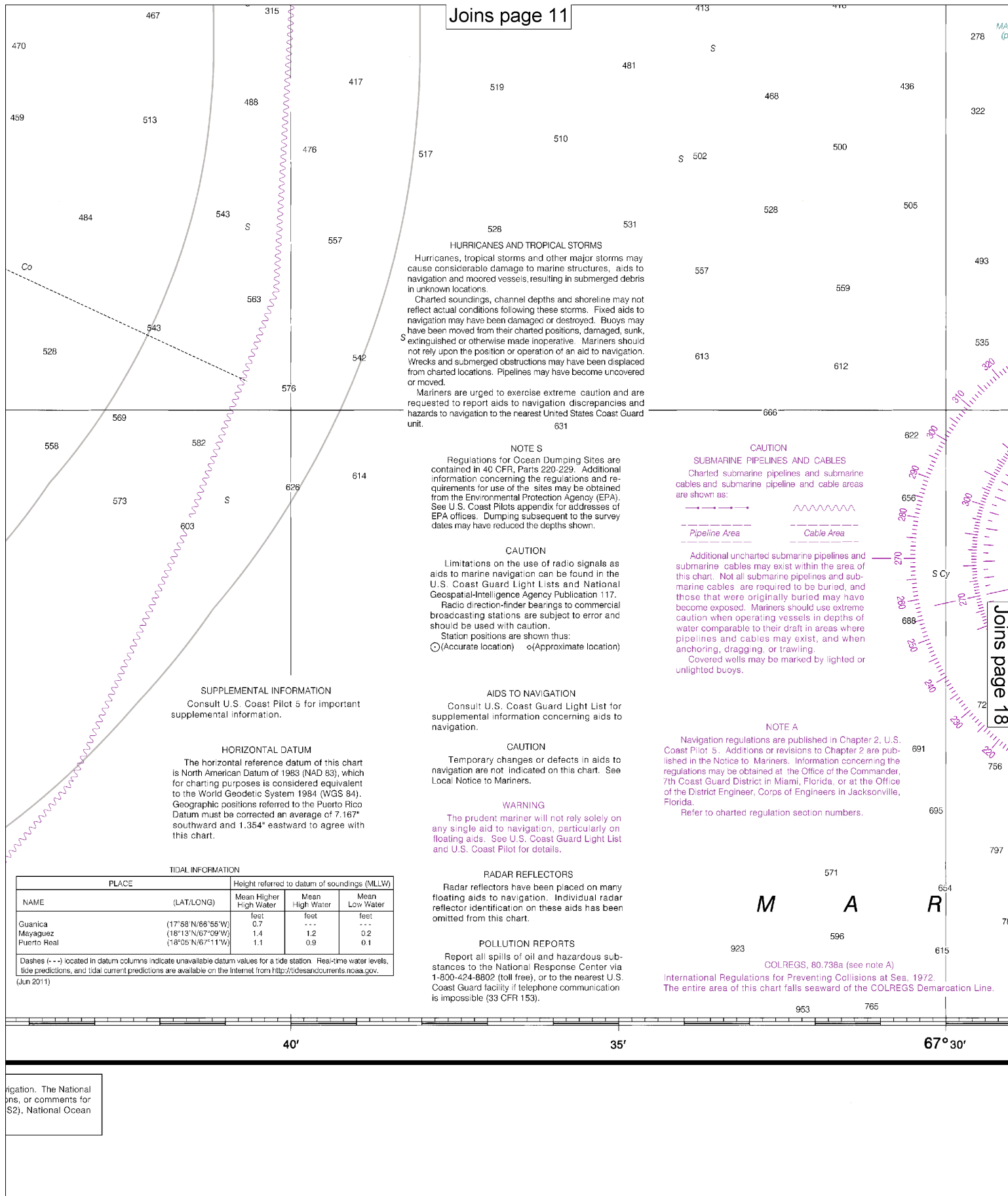
CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

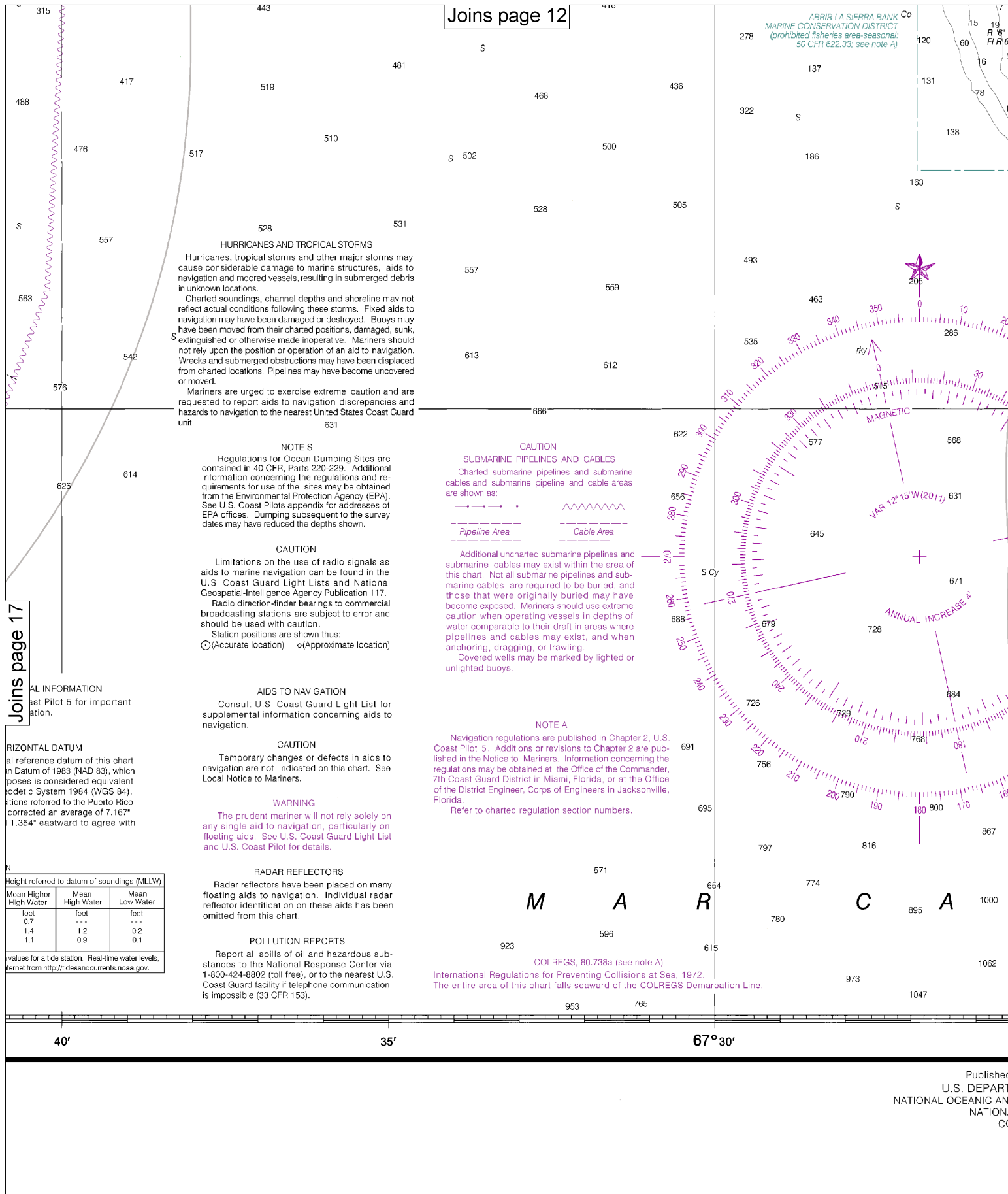
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additional information, or comments to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CSD), Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3262.

16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.







Joins page 17

Joins page 12

AL INFORMATION
Consult Pilot 5 for important information.

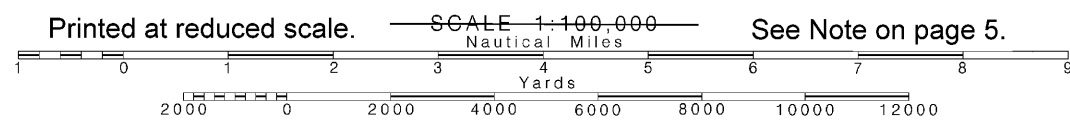
HORIZONTAL DATUM
The reference datum of this chart is Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which poses is considered equivalent to the datum of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Positions referred to the Puerto Rico corrected an average of 7.167" 1.354" eastward to agree with

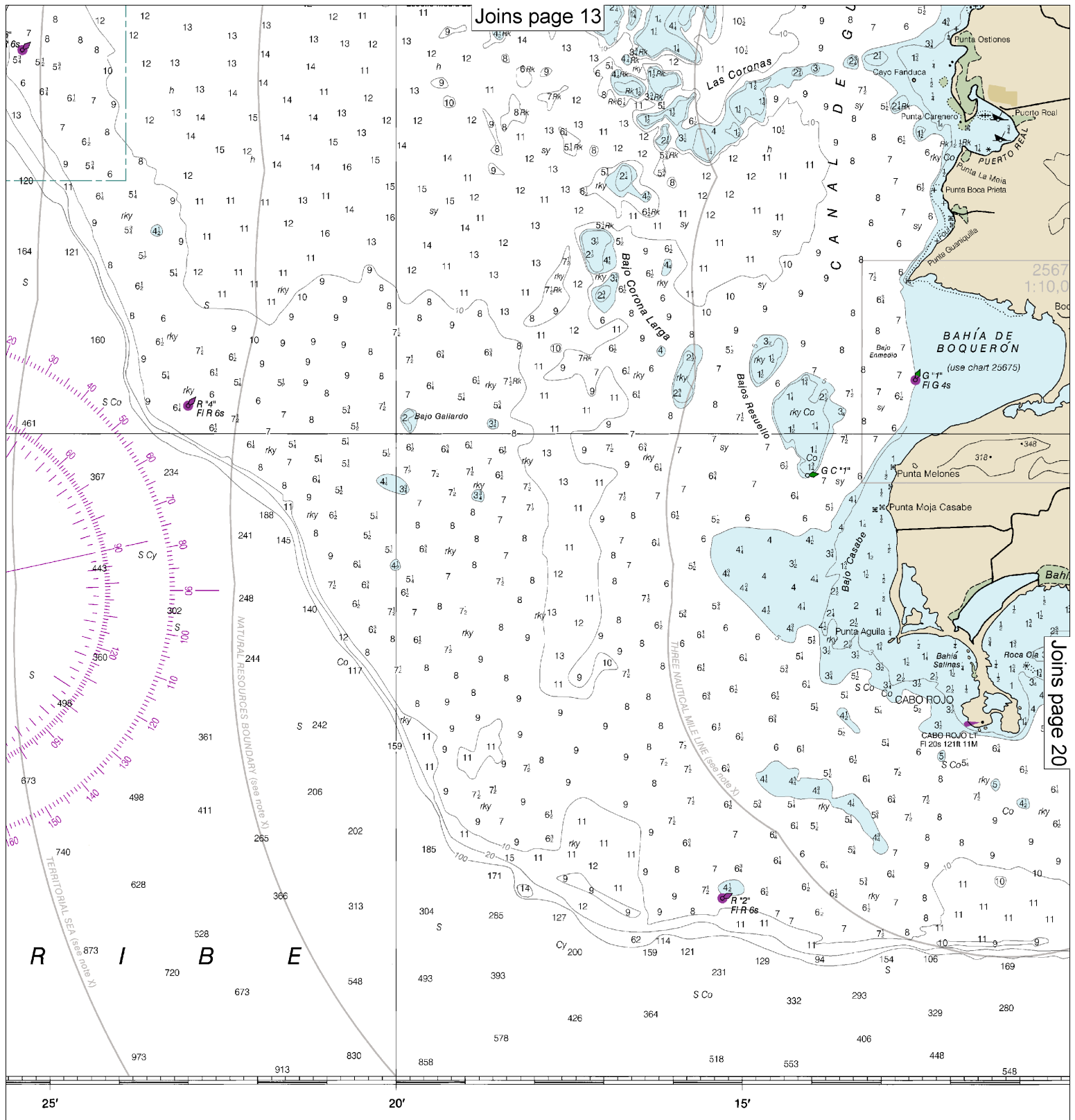
Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
feet 0.7 1.4 1.1	feet --- 1.2 0.9	feet --- 0.2 0.1

Values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

18

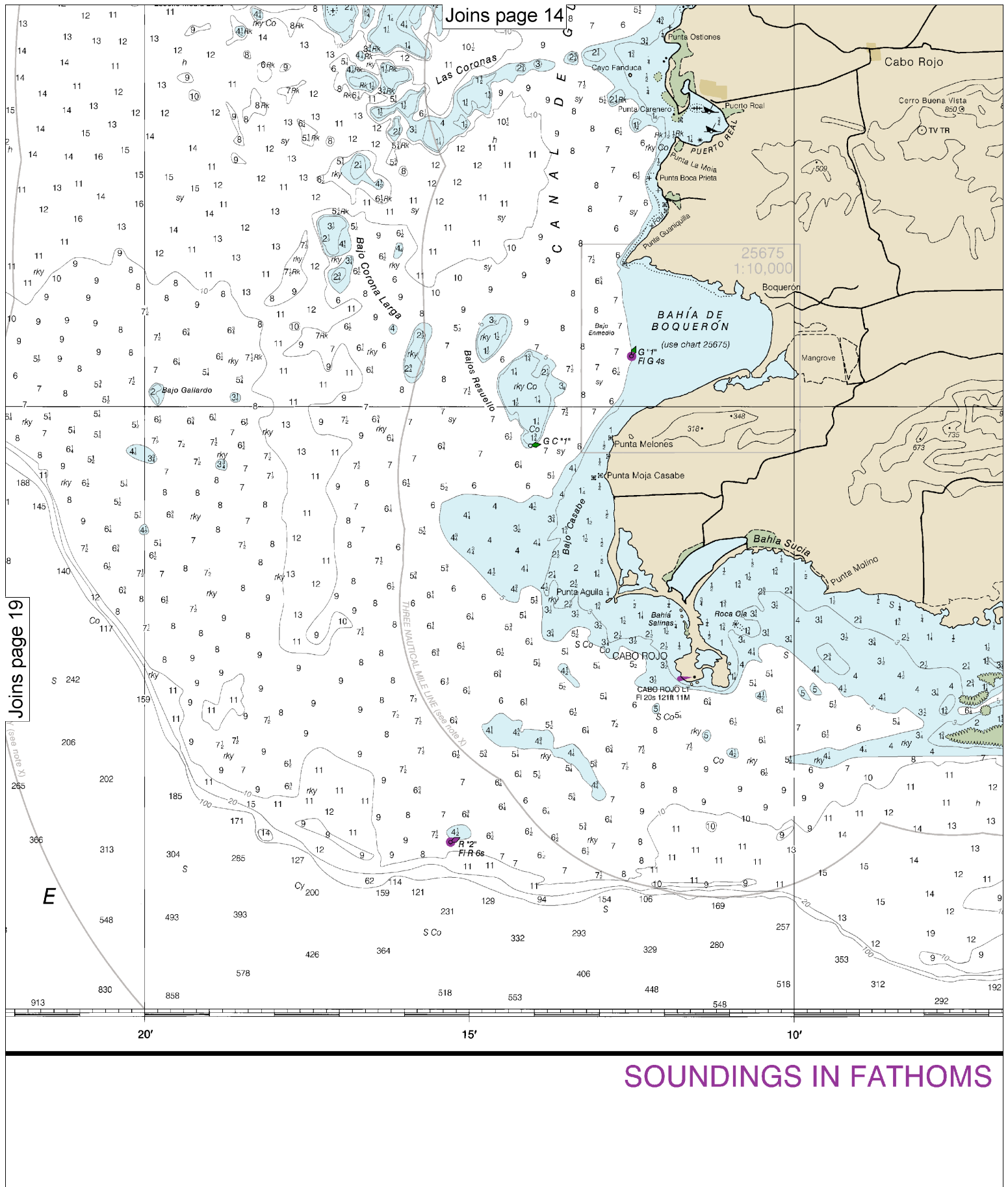
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

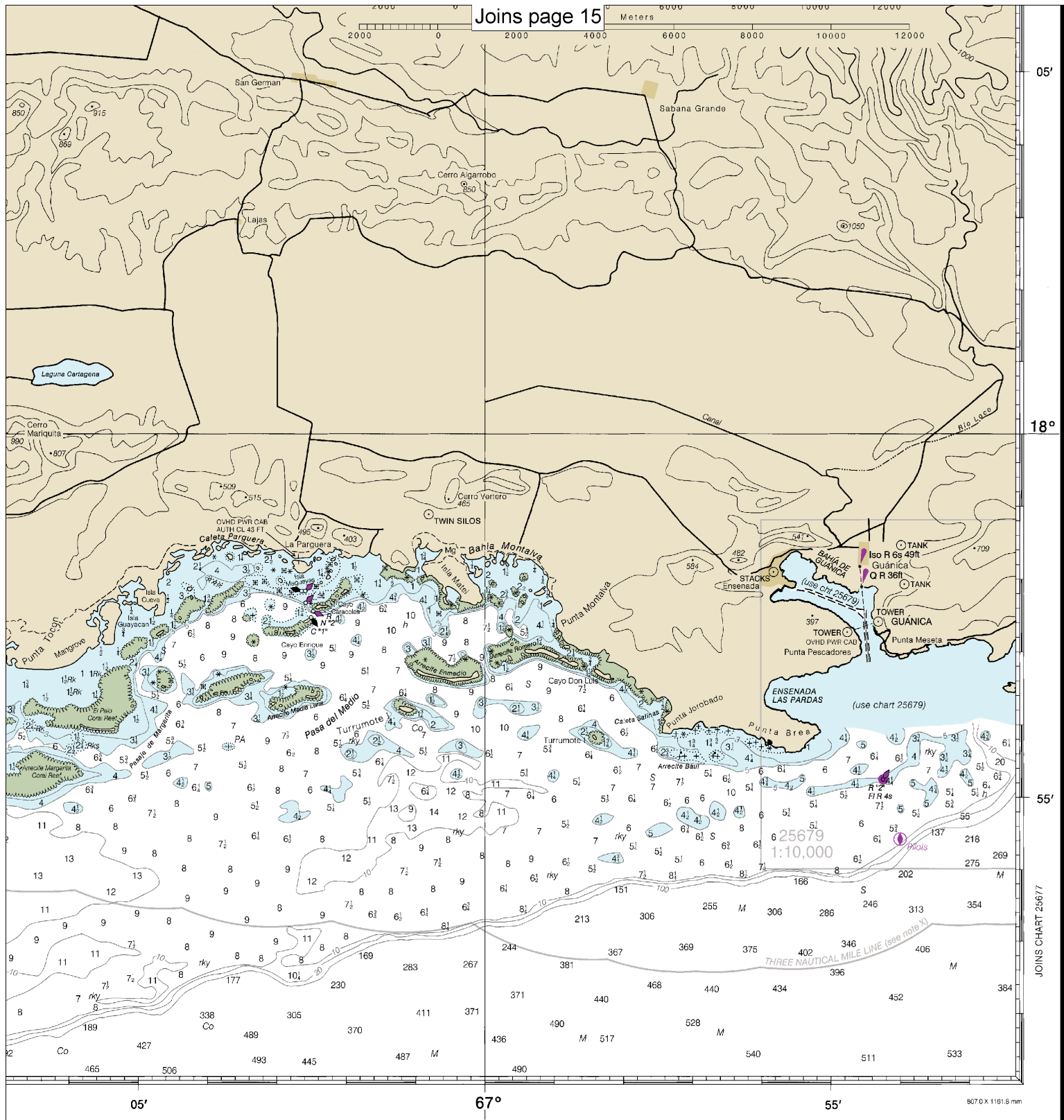




ed at Washington, D.C.
 RTMENT OF COMMERCE
 ND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

SOUNDING







VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@NOAAcharts**



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.